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N. E. FARMER.

AFRICAN GUANO.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Dear Sir—I send you a short notice of the above, from a paper by Dr. John Davy, in the April number of the Edinboro' Philosophical Journal. The African guano has been imported into Liverpool by Mr Roe, whose son has discovered this new and abundant deposit. It is on an island, a barren rock, on the S. W. coast of Africa, about 3 miles from main land. The son of Mr Roe, was led to look for it, from a notice in the journal of an American whaler, which he read when at school. No rain nor fresh water is found on the island, nor does there appear to be, in fact, any thing except penguins, and a *deposit of guano, twenty feet deep, over the whole island,* which is about a mile in circumference. The penguins were so tame that they pecked at the naked feet of Mr Roe and his companion.

The African guano has the external characters of the South American, and each afforded Dr. Davy as follows:

American.	*African.*	
41.2	40.2	—Matter soluble in water, volatile, or destructible by fire, being oxalate of ammonia, diphosphate and muriate of ammonia, and animal matter.
29.0	28.2	—Phosphate of lime and magnesia, little sulphate of lime and sand.
2.8	6.4	—Common salt, sulphate and sesquicarbonate of potash.
19.	0 0	—Urate of ammonia.
8.	25 2	—Water and carbonate of ammonia.
100.	100.	

Your readers will be no less surprised than was Dr. Davy, at finding no *urate* of ammonia in this African guano. It abounds in crystals of *oxalate* of ammonia, but contains no *oxalate* of lime, nor traces of urea. The absence of *urate* of ammonia is very remarkable, as this salt is so very characteristic of the urine of birds, always voided with their excrement. Dr. Davy instituted new analyses of the excrements of several birds, and confirmed the received opinion that urate of ammonia is always a constituent of bird excrement, whatever may be the food of the bird. Thus, he found urate of ammonia in the common goose, fed on grass; in the pigeon, common fowl, gull, pelican, and white-headed sea eagle. The three last were in the garden of the London Zoological Society; and were fed, the gull wholly, and the others chiefly, on fish. What has, therefore, become of the urate of ammonia, the characteristic of the bird excrement, in the African guano? Dr. Davy thinks, in accordance with Liebig's view, that *uric* acid has changed to *oxalic* acid. He found not a trace of *oxalate of ammonia* in the excrement of the above birds. Time and the oxygen of the air, he thinks, have produced this change. He goes farther, and experimentally, by boiling urate of ammonia with oxide of manganese, in a few hours effected a transformation of uric to oxalic acid. Certainly some peculiar influences have controlled the changes in African guano. Without affording more oxalate of ammonia than the American, its urate of ammonia and urea, seem to be replaced by carbonate of ammonia. These are changes unnoticed by Dr. Davy, though the change of urea into carbonate of ammonia, by the addition of the elements of water, is one of the best established facts of modern chemistry. Allowing, then, the African guano to have been originally like the excrement of other birds, some peculiar influences seem to have changed its uric acid, as well as its urea, into carbonate of ammonia. Now, Mr Editor, so far as this has occurred, it has replaced a fixed, by a very volatile salt, and of course has produced an article more liable to deterioration in proportion to its amount of carbonate of ammonia.

The Liverpool price of the African article is £9, the American about £12 per ton.

Lowell, May 10, 1844. S. L. D.

CURING HAY WITH SALT.

We copied into our last week's paper, a communication from the Albany Cultivator, by Mr R. L. Pell, giving his method of curing hay in the mow instead of the field—applying *a bushel* of salt to each layer of a ton of the *green* grass, as it is stowed in the barn. We doubted the practicability of this plan, notwithstanding Mr Pell's statement that he has followed it with good success; for we could not well conceive that grass—especially clover—housed as soon as cut, could be preserved from damage by the mere application of salt. Mr P. says that it *can*: others, as appears from the following extracts from the May No. of "The Cultivator," disagree with him:—

Messrs. Editors—On reading Mr R. L. Pell's letter in the Cultivator for March, I took up my pen to show that some of his opinions are wrong, and some of his practices actually *cruel*. After telling the time he cuts his grass, he says: "the grass thus cut, is drawn immediately into the barn, and *one bushel* of fine salt spread by hand over each alternate layer composing a *ton*." Now I maintain that the quantity of salt he puts on, actually *punishes* the poor animals that have to eat the hay—and eat it they *must*, if they have nothing else, or starve. Some 14 years ago, I read in some paper, this mode of curing hay, and I tried the experiment by commencing to feed 612 sheep with hay so cured. It took me all of an hour and a half each day, to pump water for them, and then, after drinking till they were like to burst, they would, in cold days, stand and shiver for hours; and I believe if I had not changed their feed to something else half of the time, that so much salt would have killed a number of them. * * *

John Johnston.

—

Messrs. Editors—Your statement in the Jan. No. of the Cultivator, that salt may be properly used to prevent damp hay from being damaged, does not agree with my experience on the subject; for as far as I have observed, the salt increases the dampness, and should be sparingly used on wet hay as well as dry. Most farmers, in the hurry of the hay-making season, are apt to house too much of their hay in a green, damp state, and use salt so profusely as to injure it, and the stock that consumes it. Stock need but little salt in winter, and more than to make their food palatable, must have a contrary effect, and be eaten from necessity rather than choice.

My practice is to cure my hay properly and put two quarts of fine salt to a ton, taking care to have the lumps well pulverized.

The above was written before I read a communication from R. L. Pell, of Ulster county, in your March number. If Mr Pell has made any considerable quantity of hay in the way he describes, and fed that exclusively any considerable time to his stock, and not lost them, I think they must be of a different temperament from my neighbor's cow that was killed by eating salted cucumbers, or my pigs that shared the same fate by drinking a pail-full of swill with one pint of salt in it.

Daniel S. Curtis.

Millet.—We would advise farmers to procure a little of this seed for cultivation. It is worth raising, either for the seed or for fodder. When sown broadcast, at the rate of a peck to the acre, it makes excellent fodder for cattle, and produces at the rate of one and a half to three tons the acre. When sown thinner and cut later, on good corn ground, it produces from forty to seventy bushels of seed per acre. This is admirably adapted for poultry, but is often fed to cattle and hogs. If ground, it is considered equal to corn. It may be sown any time from the middle of April to the middle of June. There is a good article on the subject of this plant in Fessenden's Complete Farmer, to which we would refer the reader.—*Louisville Jour.*

Rearing Calves.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says: "When I first commenced farming, I never could get my calves through the first winter without losing one or more. They would always grow poor towards spring; their backs would assume the appearance of an arch; the scours would set in, and they would die in despite of all my care and attention. Experience and observation have convinced me that *lice* were the primary cause of all the difficulty; and for several years past, I have adopted the practice of destroying them in the fall, or forepart of winter, since which time I have not lost a calf. I have found sulphur the best remedy. I take two parts of lard and one of sulphur; melt the lard, and when nearly cold mix in the sulphur, and rub this thoroughly on the parts most frequented by these troublesome vermin, and they will soon disappear. It sticks close to the hide and hair, and prevents any more from getting on them from other animals. I keep my calves by themselves, and have a warm shelter for them to go in when they choose, in addition to as much good hay as they can eat. I give them each half a pint of oats or corn-meal ground in the ear, night and morning."

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE SILK BUSINESS.

We give below the testimony of a few gentlemen in favor of the silk business, from the pamphlet noticed last week, entitled "The Silk Question Settled, or Testimony of One Hundred and Fifty Witnesses"—a work which we recommend all to purchase who are in any way interested in this subject. It is not among the improbabilities of the future, that the silk business is destined to become a leading interest of this country—and surely those who are endeavoring to demonstrate its feasibility and encourage its adoption, are deserving of much credit, and have our best wishes for their success:

Extracts.

John McSummy, Manheim, Lancaster Co., Penn., says—"Your Convention was unknown to me until this day, too late for me to attend. I am sorry, as I have over 100 lbs. of well-reeled silk (from 10 to 20 fibres,) of this year's crop, which I should like to take on to New York to sell, besides attend the Convention. I have more yet to reel. There is much silk raised in this county. We have suffered for want of good reelers. I have now surmounted this difficulty, as well as other difficulties in raising silk, and experience both pleasure and profit in the business. I should be very glad to receive orders from manufacturers for my silk now reeled, or I will reel to order.

I began in the silk business in 1839, and have increased as follows:

1839, made	40 lbs.	cocoons.
1840, "	165 "	"
1841, "	531 "	"
1842, "	856 "	"
1843, "	nearly 1800 "	"

I have used different kinds of leaves, but never found any difference where the trees were cultivated alike. They must be cultivated and kept clean, otherwise it is useless to try to make silk. It is also useless to try to feed after harvest, where the old leaves have not been taken off the early part of the season.

I have fed for two seasons out of doors in *open shantees*, after the worms had passed the third moulting, and fed altogether on branches. It is a very great saving of expense and labor."

—

Roswell Rice, Charlemont, Franklin Co., Mass.—"We consider the silk business a noble one; therefore, if we can, by sending in our statement, small though it be, yield any assistance or encouragement, we gladly do it. In answer to questions:

1st. We have fed worms six seasons, and our labors each year have been crowned with success.

2d. Feed in a close building, regulate the temperature by artificial heat, the mercury standing at 75 or 80 degrees.

3d. Have never fed in an open tent or shed. Did we live in a latitude where no chilly blasts were ever felt, but all were warm and pleasant as a sunny day in July, we might feed in tents; but we think the rigors of this our northern clime, are too severe for the silk-worm to endure.

4th. We prefer, above all other kinds, the *peanut* worm; consider the texture finer, and the yield greater.

5th. We use the multicaulis and white mulberry—the white in the early part of the season, before the others are grown. Cut the tops from the multicaulis trees in the fall, and leave the roots in the ground.

6th. Have fed both in the early and late part of the season, and our success in each is equally good.

7th. As to the causes of bad success in feeding, we know *no need* of having bad success. We always keep our room warm, feed as often as the worms will take leaves, and attend well to *cleanliness*; and by so doing, the worms are all in the bushes to wind in four weeks from the time of hatching. If this seems in any degree incredible, please *try it*, and see.

Our only crop this season amounted to one hundred and eighty pounds of cocoons. I consider the silk business one well worthy the attention of our New England farmers; and I believe it is one which will yield a much better profit than ordinary agricultural productions."

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John D. Dix, Ithaca, N. Y.—I received your Silk Circular, some days since, and take the first opportunity upon recovering from a severe illness, to answer your questions, or as many of them as I can, satisfactorily to myself.

To question 1, I answer, I have fed worms three years, and the general results have been favorable: the second year better than the first, and this year better than both together. I have raised *forty bushels* this year, at an expense of $70, which is about the amount of premium I have drawn from the State, leaving me the amount received from the sale of cocoons as so much made.

2. The first year, I used the upper rooms of my house, badly ventilated, and was very careful to shut the windows nights, and build a fire cold days —*all wrong*. Second year, used third story of store, long room, windows at each end—no artificial heat—windows closed in cool weather. Third year, used an old rope-walk and barn, from which I took off boards all round, and let the air circulate freely night and day, in all kinds of weather—very few diseased worms. Spun in thirty days, and made the best cocoons I ever saw. I also fed the leaves as they came from the trees, wet or dry; used lime freely, and changed the litter but once during each age.

3. Have not fed in an open shed or tent, but think it would do well.

4. Prefer the Mirabel Jaune, or mammoth Nankin pea-nut worms.

5. Trees, Multicaulis, and heretofore they have managed themselves. Hereafter, I intend to cut them down close to the ground in November, and lay down the tops at the same time, instead of waiting till spring.

6. I have found a great difference in favor of early feeding: for instance, from two ounces hatched 17th June, I obtained 135 lbs. of the very best cocoons I ever saw. From 4 1-2 ounces hatched June 28, I obtained 213 lbs., not quite equal to the first. From four ounces hatched July 10, I obtained 112 lbs., decidedly inferior to the first, though good.

7. The causes of bad success in feeding that have come under my observation, are, 1st—Want of the pure air of heaven. 2d. They do not generally have sufficient room on the shelves. 3d. Their food is kept too long in cellars or some other vile place, where it gets wilted or dried up. Give silk-worms plenty of food fresh from the trees, plenty of room on the shelves, and plenty of pure air, and then do not handle them too much, and there is no difficulty in raising them successfully."

THE ECONOMICAL APPLICATION OF MANURE.

From a notice in the London Gardeners' Chronicle, of a "Treatise on Alkali as a Manure," by Hugh Waterton, Esq., we extract the following:

We all acknowledge, in the case of the tradesman, that it is his interest to turn his money over as soon as possible during any given period; and though this truth is equally applicable to the farmer, yet in practice he seems to deny its applicability.

"It is a common observation amongst farmers (says Mr Waterton,) to say 'I have given such a field a dressing it will not forget for years.' Upon reflection, it must strike any one that this is a most improvident mode of proceeding."

It is so, for two reasons: 1st, because as the author immediately states, the manure, if not all absorbed by the crop to which it is applied is liable to waste during periods when the land is not under crop; and 2d, because that portion remaining in the soil after the first crop, is so much capital lying useless till the second and third or fourth crop, before which it is not all consumed. Hear Mr Waterton:

"The practice of using strong and lasting manures, as they are termed, has generally been most approved; and the artificial or highly concentrated substances which have lately been introduced, have failed to give satisfaction to the agriculturist, from their evanescent nature, and from the supposition that they exhaust the soil. Because they act but for one year, they are turned aside as newfangled things, fit only for the experimental farmer. The virtue of bone manure is said to last fifteen years. Now it is quite certain that if the land derives benefit in the fifteenth year after the bones have been used, it must be that some of them (the writer refers to *crushed* bones, not bone-*dust*,) have remained all that time undecomposed, and consequently fourteen years must have elapsed without any good result, except from the portion that has annually been absorbed by plants. If 100*l.* is laid out in bones, and 15 acres of grass are top-dressed with them, and their effects are visible for 15 years, the first return of profit can only result from that portion of the bones that has become immediately decomposed and entered into the composition of the plants—the remaining 14 parts having to wait each succeeding year, till the the whole quantity has been decomposed. Now if the 100*l.* worth of bones were so prepared as to come into operation all at the same time, 225 acres, or 15 times the usual quantity, could be top-dressed. So sensible are the Dutch and Belgians of the advantage of supplying their land annually with manure ready for immediate use, that they take great pains to prepare every substance that can be used with advantage, in such a manner as to be made available by the crop intended to be sown; and where circumstances will allow them, they supply the plants themselves rather than the soil."

These are very useful remarks, and ought to be influential. We certainly should not like our land to be *wholly* dependent for the crop it bears any year, upon the manuring we had given it that year. There must always, on well cultivated farms, be *a certain amount* of capital invested in cultivation, which lies dormant from year to year—which the farmer in part invested when paying his predecessor for the cultivation in the land, as it is termed, and which he expects to receive again only when

he gives his farm into the hands of his successor. But there is no necessity for his investing, besides this necessary sum, an annual amount in the purchase of manures, applied in such form and quantity, that the profits resulting from them shall not be fully obtained till 10 or 15 years have run their course. He has already invested a considerable sum, which is now lying idle; he surely is not anxious to add to that sum, and allow the increase to lie as long dormant as that to which it is added.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANURING LAND.

Under this head I propose to discuss the best means of retaining or increasing the fertilizing properties of manures.

Plants, having no power of locomotion, must have their food supplied to them upon the spot where they grow. Now, as from nothing it is clear nothing can be made, so is it equally certain that the grain, leaves, straw, and roots of a stalk of wheat, must have derived the materials of which their fabric is composed, either from the earth in which the roots are planted, or from the atmosphere in which the straw, leaves, and grain grow. Now, we have only to apply the same truth to different parts of which a plant is composed, and instead of saying that as a whole it derives its material from the earth or air, we prove that it must have carbon and the elements of water for its starch and sugar, an addition of nitrogen for its gluten or albumen, phosphate of lime and magnesia for the husk of its seed, and silicate of potash for its straw; and we have only further to prove that these elements must be present for one crop, and with variations or omissions are essential for another, and also that by the addition of individual elements, we can increase the quantity of individual produce, as azote for gluten, carbonaceous matter for starch, —we have only to prove this, and we arrive at once at the foundation of Agricultural Chemistry, at the basis of those great principles which must ever guide the scientific farmer, in a judicious application of manures—the food of plants. A moment's reflection, too, will convince any one who thinks it worth while to consider the subject at all, that the cause of failure, which we so often hear of in the application of manures, arises from the want of attention to these principles.

Let us take an example:—A farmer is anxious to try a certain manure: we will say nitrate of soda or potash. He applies it to his land according to the prescribed rules of so much per acre.

Now the nitrate acts as a manure principally, if not entirely, by supplying the alkali, soda, or potash to the soil. The Cerealia (wheat, barley, &c.) exhaust the soil of alkali, because a union of it with silicic acid, is necessary for the stiffness of the stalk; and this, I may observe, en passant, is the cause of the green, rank appearance of the grain crops to which the nitrates are applied.

But it may happen, and does frequently happen, that there is no deficiency of alkali in a soil. Now in such a case it is obvious that the application of the nitrate must fail. Another farmer applies it where the alkali is deficient, and it succeeds: hence the discordance in experiments, of which we hear so much.

I will take a second example: A crop of turnips or mangold-wurzel, or potatoes, is manured in part with guano and azotised manure, and in part with good rotten stable manure, and the crop from the last named is the best. Another crop of wheat, barley, or beans, shall be manured in a similar way, and that from the guano succeed best. Now in these cases the results are strictly in accordance with chemical facts; and yet the experimenter who fails on the turnip crop, rejects the guano as a useless expenditure.

There is another source of apparent failure and consequent disappointment in the use of guano and artificial manures, which cannot be too strongly dwelt upon: I mean the fallacy of judging the effect of manures by appearances. If wheat is manured with rotten stable manure and guano, or urine, the plants from the stable manure will have the freshest, greenest, and strongest appearance; but notwithstanding this, the grain from the guano will be the best sample, superior both in quality and quantity to that in the other experiment.

Experiment, sound co-operative experiment, is the means by which these principles can be proved true or false; but no good results will ever be obtained by putting a bushel of this or that manure at random upon the first crop that comes to hand, and judging of the result from mere appearances; on the contrary, much mischief may arise, and a certain retardation of the application of one of the most interesting and important of the sciences to Agriculture. Mr Pusey, was, to a certain extent, right, when he stated that the experiment of the Duke of Richmond was the first real contribution of Chemistry to Agriculture. But this was not the fault of the science, but of those who have undertaken experiments. An experiment, as Liebig has observed, is the expression of a thought; and whether this thought is that of the chemist or the farmer, it is quite impossible to prove its soundness unless the minutest details are attended to.

C. R. BREE.

ANALYSES OF AFRICAN GUANO.

In the London Gardeners' Chronicle, of March 23d, we find the following analysis of the newly discovered African guano, which, it will be seen, differs very materially from the analysis of Dr. Davy, given on our first page. Dr. D. could detect in the African guano *no urate of ammonia*, whereas the analysis below, gives to it 52 parts (out of 100) of "ammoniacal salts, *chiefly urate* and phosphate of ammonia." The Peruvian guano has been found to differ considerably in quality, and the same may be the case with the African, and hence the wide disagreement in the analyses:

"We are enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to give an analysis of Guano from Ichaboe, Western Africa, as obtained by Mr Huson, of Liverpool:

Moisture (water)	16.5
Free ammonia	6.5
Ammoniacal salts, chiefly urate and phosphate of ammonia	52
Carbonate of lime	6
Organic (animal) matter, with phosphate of lime, traces of oxide of iron, and an inappreciable amount of silica,	19
	100.

If this analysis is correct, (observes the editor of the Chronicle,) there can be no doubt that the substance is of great value."

In the same paper, of March 13th, we find two more analyses of the African guano—one by Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry, London; the other by Prof. Herepath, Bristol—which, for the sake of comparison, we subjoin. It is proper to state that the samples were from different islands.

Dr. Ure's Analysis.

"This is the first sample of clean guano from Africa which I have seen. 100 parts contain 10 of ready formed ammonia, equivalent to about 32 parts of sal ammoniac, and to nearly 40 of sulphate of ammonia. 100 parts contain 21 1-2 of moisture, separable by the heat of boiling water; 100 parts lose 50 parts of volatile saline and organic matter, including the 10 parts of ammonia, by a red heat, besides the 21 1-2 of water, and leave 28 1-2 of white matter, which is chiefly phosphate of lime. 100 parts contain only 1 of siliceous sand, showing the guano to be the genuine excrement of birds. The whole constituents may be thus stated:

Saline and organic matter, containing 10 parts of pure ammonia	50.0
Water	21.5
Phosphate of lime and magnesia, as also potash	26.0
Silica	1.0
Sulphate and muriate of potash	1.5
	100.

Prof. Herepath's Analysis.

"I have analysed the sample of African guano, and find that it is quite equal to that of Peru of good quality. The results are below; but I have not particularized those matters contained in it which agriculturists do not yet know the value of: all those which are known to be beneficial are—

Phosphate of lime	21 parts.
Soluble phosphates, with a little common salt,	8
The elements of ammonia	11
Other matters, almost entirely organic	60
	100 parts.

To Protect Vines from Bugs.—A subscriber communicated to us a few days ago, a fact relative to the destruction of such bugs and winged insects as are injurious to cucumber and melon vines, &c. He has practiced it for several years, and found it very effectual in protecting the plants from the destructive ravages of these insects. The method is as follows: Just at evening, he kindles a small fire, (or if the patch be large, several may be necessary,) that will blaze freely, in some convenient place, where it will not injure the plants. He then, by brushing the plants, alarms the bugs, so as to cause them to take wing, when they fly directly into the fire, and are destroyed.—*Western Far. & Gard.*

Watering Fruit Trees.—There is great danger in over-watering. The newly transplanted tree will generally, from its innate vigor, push its [illegible] well, and until they are fully expanded, retain their freshness: *then*, they call for a greater supply of moisture than the atmosphere usually furnishes, and in such case copious watering of the roots is usually resorted to, which excites them to over-action, followed, of course, by a corresponding debility. The proper way is to water over the top two or three times a day, with a watering-pot or syringe.—*Ibid.*

From the American Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF THE FIELD BEAN.

It has often been a matter of regret with us that the common field white bean is not more extensively cultivated, especially in the Eastern States. It produces bountifully, and pays better for the labor bestowed upon it than any other crop on light poor soils. Baked or boiled, it is a favorite dish at the table; it is also most excellent feed for stock, especially sheep. We estimate this humble little vegetable highly; and if the following hints serve in the least to extend its culture, we shall feel amply repaid for writing this article.

Soil.—The bean will grow well in any soil, from the stiffest clay to the loosest sand; but in our experience in its culture, we have found that a light gravel, abounding somewhat with stone, suits it best. In a clay soil the bean does not ripen so well or show so pure a white, and it is somewhat subject to mould and rot; in rich loams it runs too much to vine; and in light shining sands, its growth is small and somewhat parched.

Preparation.—We are supposing the soil a hard poor gravel: in this case it is customary to plow about 3 inches deep; but as the bean sends out innumerable fine roots from its main stem, it is important to have the ground loose and mellow to a greater depth, and yet keep the most fertile part of it on the top. If, then, the labor can be spared, and it be not too expensive, we would recommend that the surface plow be followed by the smaller kind of subsoil-plow, stirring the ground 6 inches deeper, thus making the two plowings at least 9 inches in depth.

Manure.—A favorite manure for a bean crop in some parts of Massachusetts, is chip-dung; but composts of most any kind, answer very well, especially those in which muck predominates. Lime, ashes, charcoal and plaster, are more or less beneficial as a top-dressing. Long manure fresh from the barn-yard, is rather too rank, and is apt to make the beans run too much to vine; but this depends something upon the soil to which it is applied. Whatever fertilizing materials, however, are made use of, if the land be very poor and rough, and it is not particularly wished to improve it for a succeeding crop, we would recommend that they should be used for manuring in the hill; otherwise be spread broadcast upon the land directly after plowing, then well incorporated with the soil by harrowing. Thus prepared, the ground should be planted as soon as possible.

Planting.—For this purpose, some prefer throwing the field into ridges; but this should only be resorted to when the soil is stiff, or possesses a superabundant moisture; in every other case, planting on a level surface is best. Drills 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart, is the favorite method of planting with those who are desirous of making the most of their ground; hills 2 1-2 to 3 feet distant each way, answer nearly as well; some sow broadcast, but when this is done, no after-culture can follow, and the crop is liable to be lessened by the growth of weeds, and the land is left in a foul state. Beans are frequently grown among corn, being planted between each hill at the second time of hoeing. The crop under these circumstances is small; it takes also from that of the corn, and it may be considered upon the whole, as scarcely paying for the extra trouble of culture. It is customary to plant beans after corn and potatoes are got in. The first week in June is quite early enough in this climate; farther north, the last of May is perhaps better: it grows quick, and we have seen first rate crops gathered from plantings as late as the 15th of June, in the latitude of 42.° The quantity of seed usually allowed per acre, in hills, is one bushel; in drills, it would require a little more; broadcast, at least two bushels. Yet this will depend something upon the size of the bean used, and the economy in dropping the seed. Six to seven beans should be dropped in each hill, and four or five stocks be left to bear; in drills, drop the seed every two or three inches, and leave a plant every four to six inches. When planted in hills the field may be checked out by a light one-horse plow, as for corn; then drop the seed by hand, and cover with a hoe or shovel-plow; for drills, run the plow about two inches deep, then drop as above, or from a long-necked bottle, or a tin cup with a hole in the bottom and a handle attached to it, slightly shaking the cup or bottle as the person dropping walks along. Children are best for this kind of work, as they are not obliged to stoop so much as men, and they will do it quite as rapidly and well. After dropping, cover about two inches deep with the hoe, or turn back the furrow with the plow. When this is finished, it is best to pass a light roller over the ground. For drill-planting, there are various machines which answer as well for beans as for corn, but in stony ground, or a stiff soil, they do not cover well.

After-culture.—This is very simple, and only requires the cultivator to be passed up and down the rows at two or three different times during the season, for the purpose of keeping the weeds down and stirring the earth, followed by a slight hilling with the hoe or a light plow, throwing the dirt to the plants.

Harvesting.—This should be done in dry weather, as soon as the bean is well formed, and there is no danger of its moulding or shrinking; if left till touched by a hard frost, the pods are liable to crack open, and much waste ensues from their shelling. When sown broadcast on smooth land, the most rapid way of harvesting is by mowing; when in hills or drills, especially in rough ground, it is customary to pull the vines by hand, which being light work, and demanding a good deal of stooping, may also, like the dropping of the seed, be performed by children. As the bean-vines are pulled they are thrown into small heaps, and sunned daily like hay. As soon as sufficiently dry, they should be taken to the barn, thrashed, and the straw stacked. We have never found it answer to stack beans before thrashed; they have invariably become dark colored or spotted, and in addition to this, we lost more or less by rot or mould. Mr Solon Robinson, in vol. viii. of the Cultivator, recommends the following method of curing beans:

"Take poles or stakes (common fence-stakes) into your bean field, and set them stiff in the ground, at convenient distances apart, which experience will soon show you, and put a few sticks or stones around for a bottom, and then, as you pull an arm-full, take them to the stakes, and lay them around, the roots always to the stake, as high as you can reach, and tie the top course with a string or straw, to prevent them from being blown off, and you will never complain again that you cannot raise beans, because they are too troublesome to save."

Product.—This varies greatly according to soil and cultivation. When planted with corn, 7 to 12 bushels is a fair yield per acre; when planted alone, 20 to 25 bushels. We are persuaded that, by subsoiling even the poorest gravel land, and only lightly top-dressing it with the proper kind of manure, from 30 to 35 bushels per acre may be counted upon as an average; and if so, beans would be a much more profitable crop than any thing else which could be produced from such land. The highest product which we have known taken from a single acre was 53 bushels, but we have heard of 60 bushels being raised.

Value.—White beans of a good quality, well cleaned, and neatly put up, usually bring from $1 to $1 75 per bushel in this market; and occasionally they are worth from $2 to $2 50. The straw is valuable as food for sheep, and when properly cured, they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable; to make sheep produce heavy fleeces, they are therefore particularly desirable as food, and such is the natural fondness of those animals for them, that they will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damaged state. Corn is good for *fatting* sheep, but not so valuable as beans, peas, oats, and most other kinds of grain, for the production of wool.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PUMPKIN CROP.

Messrs. Editors—The pumpkin may be justly called one of the best articles the farmer raises. There are many different varieties of this vegetable, but we think there is none equal to the old-fashioned, yellow, field pumpkin, for yield and goodness. For producing rich milk, it is one of the very best articles that can be given cows. Fed raw to hogs, they are useful by increasing the appetite. They will fatten young fall beef, and give fatting oxen a better start in the fall than either potatoes or turnips.

The cultivation of the pumpkin is thought by many farmers a secondary affair. Hence the idea that they can be grown only in extraordinary seasons, when everything is favorable. But that this crop can be successfully grown with corn, I have had abundant evidence, having never raised them separately but one season. The pumpkin will grow, and generally succeed well in any soil that will produce the corn crop successfully. They like a rich, warm soil, with plenty of stable manure to feed on, and will stand drought as well as any crop. But there are some difficulties to be overcome in getting the crop up and out of the way of insects, (bugs, &c.)

We have generally planted pumpkin seed at the time of planting corn; but there is an objection to this early planting, and that is, they may be cut off by a late frost. This was the case in this section the two last seasons—frosts occurring about the first of June. After the young plants are up, and the danger from frosts is past, then comes the "tug of war" with the bugs. The little striped bugs come in swarms, and will in a short time, if left to themselves, destroy the crop. But in this case, (as in all others,) "prevention is better than cure," and to prevent their attacks, we sprinkle the plants as soon as up, with plaster, and find the "varmints" do not like to meddle with any thing that is whited with this substance. In case the plaster is washed off by rain, we sprinkle again, and continue to do so as often as is necessary, till the plants are out of the way of these "pestiferous critters." Our

crop the last season, was planted with corn, and had just got finely up, when, on the night of the first of June, they, with the corn, were cut down by frost. The corn started again, but the pumpkins were a "dead set" at that business. We had a few seeds left, and a few days after the frost, we stuck them down between the hills of corn. They came up well, and we took care to keep them covered with plaster, so that the bugs did not trouble them much. The space covered by the vines could not have been much over an acre, yet we gathered from it six large cart-bodies heaping full.

To escape late frosts, we think the farmer would do well to delay planting till about the first of June, in this climate. The spaces at which they should be planted, is important, as the vines extend a good distance. If planted with corn, we think every alternate hill in every third row, will be thick enough—the vines will then cover the ground. Care should be taken not to obstruct the vines after they begin to run. If weeds spring up, pull them out by hand, or cut them out with a hoe.

We have been in the habit of raising pretty large crops of pumpkins. Seven or eight years ago, the *seed* which we saved from one crop, measured *ten bushels*, which we sold to the seedsman, at a dollar and a half a bushel. The seed saved from the last crop was two bushels, which sold readily at two dollars a bushel.

Derby, Conn. L. D——D.

Note by the Printer's D-—l.—Pumpkin! What hallowed associations—what fond recollections—what blissful anticipations, cluster around that name in the breast of the true New-Englander! At home, it is his solace and a tie;—abroad, the name of pumpkin touches the tenderest chords of his heart, and the dear land of his nativity—the treasury of his hopes and his loves—the land of the *pilgrims once*, and of *pumpkins forever*—seems dearer still! Reverenced be the name of pumpkin,—ever honored be pumpkin pies,—(how could we sing "*sweet* home" without them!)—and success attend all pumpkin-growers. *(Seed for sale at the office of the N. E. Farmer.)*—"P. D."

The Field Carrot.—The soil best adapted to the carrot is a deep, rich loam, free from gravel or sand; if it is too adhesive, ashes and lime may be mixed with it. If barn manure be used, it should be entirely decomposed or rotted, and intimately mixed with the earth. The ground should be plowed deep and made mellow before sowing.

When the plants spring up, they should early be freed from weeds, and the earth loosened around them. The feeble plants should be pulled, leaving only the most hardy ones. At the second weeding, they should be thinned again, leaving the most healthy to grow, and thus continue, leaving the most thrifty ones not less than twenty inches apart, so as to give an abundance of room for the tops. In this manner, the writer has raised the yellow carrot no less than seven inches through, and at the rate of seven hundred bushels to the acre.—*Selected.*

Manure of Fowls.—We regret to see so little attention paid to the saving of pigeon and hen-dung. The manure of any kind of birds is extremely valuable for growing melons, or indeed vine-crops of any kind. Cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, and especially melons, grown with hen or pigeon dung, are said to be sweeter and more delicate than those from any other manure whatever.—*Amer. Agricult.*

SELECTIONS

From the London Gard. Chron. and Agricult. Gaz-

Cucumbers.—For two years past, I have entirely discarded the old method of growing cucumbers on dung hot-beds, or of allowing them to grow on the surface of the soil at any time. I find that by training them to trellises I have not half the trouble with them that is required by the old plan, and that the plants continue much longer in bearing when so treated.—*Robert Reid, Noble Thorpe.*

Yeast.—Boil one ounce of hops in four quarts of water until the hops fall to the bottom of the pan; strain, and when milk-warm, add six ounces of flour and five of sugar; set the mixture by the fire, stirring it frequently; in 48 hours, add four pounds of potatoes, boiled and minced fine: next day bottle the yeast—it will keep a month. One-fourth of yeast and three of warm water, is the proportion for baking.—*** [The editor of the Chronicle states that he has tried this recipe and found it good.]

Prevention of Potato Failure.—My seed potatoes in 1842, were dug *before they were perfectly ripe*, and I have had no failure. Indeed, I have never known a failure where *small* potatoes, uncut, were used for seed; and I believe this uniform success to arise from the small potatoes being *unripe* when taken from the ground. This opinion rests upon the assumption that the small potatoes of a crop have not reached maturity when the rest of the crop is ripe, being the last formed,—and that the failure of the potato crop is ascribable to the use of seed, which, being suffered to mature in the ground, loses, in the time intervening between digging and planting, a considerable portion of its reproductive properties.—*Mr Caird, in Jour. of Ag.*

[This theory seems plausible,—but it occurs to us to ask, if small potatoes be used for seed, would not the product, upon the principle that "like produces like," be "small potatoes," also?—"*P. D.*"]

Patent Manures.—It is the interest of the farmer to pay but little attention to *patent* manures, and to see to the due economizing and preparation of the dung of his own farm-yard. We should be sorry to say, "Don't believe half the statements purporting to be facts, put forth by the advertisers of patent manures;" but we may safely say, "Don't believe half the *inferences* they would have you draw from these statements."—*Ed. Gard. Chron.*

Cedars.—To "S. M. H."—There is little hope of recovering an old cedar when once it is in a bad state of health; but as yours is planted in a soil which is dry and mixed with chalk, it may be improved in the following manner: Remove the turf round the tree to the distance of about 20 feet in diameter, and then loosen the soil with a fork, so as not to injure the roots; afterwards give the exposed surface a watering with 2 gallons of sulphuric acid, diluted with sixty times its quantity of water, using it when the weather is moist. When this is done, the turf may be relaid.—*Ed. Chron.*

Grafting Vines.—The grape vine may be successfully grafted either by whip or cleft grafting; but whichever mode is adopted, the plant must be in leaf before the operation is performed.—*Ib.*

Grafting Pears.—As many varieties as you can find room for, may be grafted on the same tree. In some cases, a graft of a different variety causes an improvement in the general health and bearing of the whole tree.—*Ib.*

Yew.—Caution to Farmers.—In addition to the statement in your paper, of four bullocks being poisoned by eating Yew, I would observe that I have noticed where animals have been poisoned by it, the yew had been cut a few days before. Any animal, at least the horse, ass, cow, and sheep, may and do eat the yew with perfect impunity *when green*, but a very small quantity, in a withered state, I believe always kills. I used to live in a neighborhood where there were many of these trees, and often noticed all the above named animals eating the green twigs with much relish and without harm; and yet every now and then, some valuable cattle died suddenly, and on examining the stomachs, were evidently poisoned by yew. This made me reflect upon the subject, and I found that, if withered, it is a deadly and a quick poison; if green, perfectly harmless, and much relished at times. I suspect that the same thing holds good with regard to the common Laurel. All of the above animals eat it when green without hurt, unless taken in very great quantity; but a very small piece, in a withered state, will kill a pig. I should like to know if the above agrees with the experience of your readers.—*W. D. F. in Gard. Chron.*

Points of a Good Milch Cow.—The following may be useful to your correspondent "G." in answer to his inquiries. It is from a report of the Guernsey Agricultural Society. *Points.*—1. Purity of breed and qualities of the dam for yielding rich and yellow butter. 2. Small head, large and bright eye, small muzzle, small ears, orange-color within. 3. Straight back from the shoulders to the tail, and chest wide. 4. A fine and loose skin, with soft and short hair. 5. Sides well rounded, flank small between the side and haunch, tail fine. 6. Fore legs straight and well proportioned, hind legs broad above the knee, fine and clean below; hoofs small; legs should not cross in walking. 7. Udder large, and the teats large and springing from the four corners of the udder; milk-vein large and well defined.—*Guernsey, in Gard. Chron.*

Urate.—If the floors of stables or cow-sheds were strewed with common gypsum, they would lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms could be lost, but would be retained in a condition serviceable as manure. This composition, swept from the stable floor, nearly constitutes what is sold under the denomination of Urate. Manufacturers of this material state, that three or four cwt. of Urate form sufficient manure for an acre; a far more promising adventure for a practical farmer will be, to incur some expense in saving his own liquid manure, and, after mixing it with burnt gypsum, to lay it abundantly upon his corn lands. For, in this way, he may use as much gypsum as will absorb the whole of the urine. Now, in the manufacture of Urate, the proportion of 10 lbs. is employed to every 7 gallons—allowing the mixture, occasionally stirred, to stand some time, pouring off the liquid, and with it nearly all its saline contents except the ammonia. Urate, therefore, can never present all the virtues of the urine—100 lbs. of Urate containing no greater weight of saline and organic matter than 10 gallons of urine.—*Smith's Productive Farming.*

Mangold-wurzel.—A correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle says, this beet fed to milch cows, increases the quantity of milk, but diminishes the richness of the cream. He has found carrots and parsnips far superior for producing butter.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 22, 1844.

COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

We have read with deep interest, Colman's first report of European agriculture, and think it will meet the high expectations of the public. His account of the agricultural laborers in England and Scotland, is enough to make all in our land, who read it, however poor, feel satisfied with their condition, and thank God that their lot was cast in a country where there is some chance of rising from their low estate, or at least where an industrious day laborer may procure the necessaries, the comforts, and even many of the luxuries of life for himself and family, and save a little for the time of need. We make a few extracts:

A Scotch Cottage.

"In the neighborhood of Haddington, in East Lothian, I visited a laborer's cottage, being one in a range of six cottages, in a district of country beautifully cultivated and highly improved. The wife, a very tidy and civil woman, about forty years of age, was at home; her husband and daughter laboring in the field. This was a very good specimen of a neat cottage, and its inmates had passed the greater part of their lives in it. It had no other floor but the hard ground; and two beds were fixed in the wall, like sailors' berths on board ship. A cake made of pea-flour and barley-flour was baking over the fire, of which I was asked to eat, but the taste of which did very little towards quickening my appetite. There was, besides the one in which I was, a small room for coal and lumber, where, in case of great emergency, a lodging might be made up. One of her neighbors in the same block, with no larger accommodations, had eight children to provide for. The husband of the woman in whose cottage I was, was a plowman, and likewise a bondager—a species of service or contract which requires him to furnish a female laborer, at tenpence a day in ordinary work, and one shilling per day in harvest, whenever her services are required. If he has not a wife or daughter who will answer the purpose, he must keep a woman in his house to be always in readiness whenever her services are required. His wages were—

18	bolls of oats, at 4 bushels per boll,		72 bush.
2	bolls of peas,	" "	8 "
4½	bolls of barley,	" "	18 "

and £1 for "lint"—or shirts.

The employer likewise keeps a cow for the laborer; or if he has no cow, an allowance is made to him of five or six pounds in money. He is likewise allowed 1000 sq. yards of ground for potatoes, which the farmer plows and manures for him, but which he cultivates in extra hours. For the woman's work he receives a fixed amount per day, whenever she is employed; and for six months' service in the year, he pays her three pounds. For the other six months he pays her nothing more than her board and some clothes."

Frugality in Humble Life.

"Of the extraordinary frugality with which some persons in humble life live, even where prices are high, I may as well in this place as anywhere, give an example which came under my observation. In Arbroath, near the magnificent ruins of the abbey of Arbroath, I heard the movements of a hand-loom, and I took the liberty, with due ceremony, of going in. A middle-aged Scotch woman, of pleasing appearance, and neatly dressed, was weaving. I asked her how much she was able to earn. She replied, that if she rose early, at five o'clock, and worked all day through the week, after paying for the use of the loom and the cost of winding her spools, her week's work would amount to four shillings. She received no parish assistance. She paid three pounds sixteen shillings for the rent of her house. Her fuel cost her ninepence per week; and out of the remainder—less than two shillings—she had to support and clothe herself and an aged mother, who was very infirm and incapable of helping herself. What the support that either of the poor creatures could have under such circumstances, must be left to conjecture. The woman spoke of her circumstances being difficult, but she made no complaint; and presented an example of true christian philosophy, which would have done honor to a superior education and the highest condition in life."

Women Laboring in the Field.

"In all parts of the country, women are more or less employed on the farms, and in some parts in large numbers; I have frequently counted thirty, fifty, and many more in a field at a time, both in hoeing turnips and in harvesting. I have found them, likewise, engaged in various other services: in pulling weeds, in picking stones, in unloading and treading grain, in tending threshing machines, in digging potatoes and pulling and topping turnips, in tending cattle, *in leading out dung*, and in carrying lime-stone and coals. Indeed there is hardly any menial service to which they are not accustomed; and all notions of their sex seem out of the question whenever their labor is wanted or can be applied. The wages of women are commonly sixpence and eightpence, and seldom exceed ten-pence a day, excepting in harvest, when they are as high as a shilling. Their meals are taken in the fields. The dinner is often nothing more than bread. I am not disposed to object to the employment of women in some kinds of agricultural labor. The employment of them in indiscriminate labor is liable to the most serious objections. In tedding, and making hay, and in various other agricultural labors, they carry their end of the yoke even; but in loading and leading out dung, in carrying broken lime-stone in baskets on their heads, to be put into the kilns, and in bearing heavy loads of coal from the pits, I have felt that their strength was unnaturally taxed, and that, at least in these cases, they were quite out of 'woman's sphere.' I confess, likewise, that my gallantry has often been severely tried when I have seen them at the inns acting as ostlers, bringing out the horses and assisting in changing the coach team, while the coachman went into the inn to try the strength of the ale."

Improvement in the Condition of the Laboring Classes.

"To my mind, it is obvious that no great improvement can take place in the character and condition of the laboring population while they remain a distinct and servile class, without any power of rising above their condition. The low rate of their wages absolutely forbids the accumulation of any property. They cannot own any of the soil which they cultivate. The houses which they occupy belong not to themselves, and they may at any time be turned out of them. They must ask leave to live, and they must take it by plunder or violence if denied. Their only home is the grave, and even their repose *here* is not always secure.

I recollect, in passing through a part of Derbyshire, the coachman, by whose side I was seated, said to me that this was the Duke of Devonshire's village, and this the Duke of Rutland's, and this the Duke of Norfolk's, and so on; and I could not help asking myself, with some sinking of heart, where is *the people's own* village?

I believe it is impossible for a man who lives in a state of entire dependence upon others, to have the spirit of a man; and who, in looking out upon the beautiful and productive earth, where God has placed him, is compelled to feel that there is not a foot of soil which, under any circumstances, he can claim for himself; that there is not a tree nor a shelving rock by the roadside, where he can shelter himself and gather under his wing the little ones whom God may have cast upon his care, but he is liable to be driven away at the will of another—at the caprice of avarice, selfishness, pride, or unbridled power; that the use of his own hands and limbs are not his own; that he cannot, but at the will of another, find a spot of ground where he can apply them; and that even the gushings from the rock in the wilderness and the manna which descends from heaven are intercepted in their progress to him, and doled out, too often, in reluctant and scanty measure."

To Remove Grease Spots.—We copied into the Farmer a short time since, from one of our exchange papers, a recipe for removing grease spots from cloth, by applying the yolk of an egg, and washing afterwards with warm water. This has since been tested in our own family, and found completely successful. "Keep it before the people." Few are so fortunate in keeping themselves "unspotted from the world," as not to soil their garments with grease.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, May 18, 1844.

J. F. Allen, of Salem, exhibited splendid specimens of Royal George Clingstone Peaches, some weighing 9 ounces each; fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling and Early Virginia Strawberries; also, fine Chasselas and Barsuraube Grapes.

From the garden of Mrs. Howard, Brookline; fine Black Hamburg and Burgundy Grapes.

For the Committee, JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From Samuel Walker, Tulips, and a variety of cut flowers.

From S. R Johnson, a fine display of Tulips.

From Joseph Breck & Co.; Tulips—also, Tree Pæonies, Wisteria sinensis, Pansies, and other cut flowers.

From John A. Kenrick, a fine display of Hawthorns, Azaleas, Shrubby and other Pæonies, Magnolias, Wisteria, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick, 6 Bouquets, Hawthorns, and other flowering shrubs.

From Wm. E. Carter, Bouquets, Tree Pæonies of various sorts, Magnolias, and a great variety of beautiful flowers, among which was a plant of Lychnes fulgens, in bloom.

From Wm. Meller, Pansies, Geraniums, and bouquets.

From J. L. L F. Warren, fine Pansies.

From David Mack, Northampton, numerous species of indigenous flowers.

Premium Tulips and Pansies.—Three stands of splendid Tulips were presented for the Society's premiums, viz: by Samuel Walker, S. R. Johnson, and Joseph Breck & Co. Wm. E. Carter, Parker Barnes and C. M. Hovey were appointed judges, and made the following report:

"The committee appointed to examine the Tulips exhibited for premium, award the first premium of $4, to Samuel Walker, for the best 30 blooms. To Joseph Breck & Co. the second premium of $2, for the second best 30 blooms. To William Meller they award a premium of $2 for the best Pansies.

W. E. Carter, *Chm'n.*"

The morning was a very stormy one, which was prejudicial to the Tulips, as they did not open well. The flowers were mostly of the first order. Mr Walker has added to his large collection some choice gems, which graced his stand. For the Committee,

J. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

☞ Notice.—*Exhibition of Pæonies, Azaleas, &c.*—In consequence of the unusual forward season, the time of exhibiting for premium Hardy Azaleas, Shrubby Pæonies, Hawthorns and Magnolias, is altered from June 18th to *Saturday, May 25th.*

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Ch'mn.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure to the week ending May 19.

May, 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	43	59	62	N. W.
Tuesday,	14	43	53	49	E.
Wednesday,	15	56	66	59	N. E.
Thursday,	16	54	63	50	E.
Friday,	17	54	54	50	N. E.
Saturday,	18	52	53	57	E.
Sunday,	19	50	61	62	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 20, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 540 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 140 Sheep, and 1600 Swine. 25 Beef Cattle were driven to Providence. 75 Beef Cattle and 300 Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have declined and we reduce our quotations, viz: a small number extra $5,50. First quality $5,00 a 5,25; second quality $4 50 a 4,75. Third quality $3 75 a 4,25.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Sold from 2,50 to $4,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows. Large Barrows 4 3-4 a 5. Sows 4 1-2. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 to 2 12 per bushel. Red Top 68 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 10c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. About all the recent importations of Corn have been sold at 50c. for yellow flat, and 48c. per bushel for white. The supplies of Oats and Rye are about equal to the demand.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 52 a 53—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 51—do. do. white 48 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 74 a 75—do. Southern, 71 a 73 —Oats, Southern, 00 a 32—Northern do. 36 to 37—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. There have been considerable sales of Genesee during the week past.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 94 a 5 00—do. wharf, $4 75 a 4 81—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 81 a 4 87 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 81 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $5 00 a 5 25 —do. Country $4 87 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 87 a 4 94—do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 18 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 4 94. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market has a downward tendency for almost every article in the provision line. The demand for Beef and Pork has of late been very limited.

Beef—Mess 4 mo new bbl. $6 50 a 7 00—Navy—$5 75 a 6 25.—No. 1, $5 50 a 5 75—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, $8 00 a 8 50—do Prime $6 50 a 7 00—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5½ a 6 — Hams, Boston, 7 a 7½ — Southern and Western, 6 a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There continues to be a steady demand for both domestic and foreign, and sales to a considerable extent have been made without any change from recent prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The stock in market is now very small, and some holders are demanding an advance on present quotations, but we hear of no sales.

1st sort Mass. 1343, lb. 6½ a 7 ; 2d do 4½ a 5.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, VERBENAS, DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &C.

subscriber can furnish 25 varieties of the finest *CHRYSANTHEMUMS*, mostly new sorts, at $3 per dozen, or 50 cents per plant for some extra fine new sorts.

VERBENAS. The many varieties of this showy flower add much to the brilliancy of the flower garden, as they continue in bloom from June to November. They can be furnished at a low rate, embracing white, pink, purple, lilac, scarlet, crimson, and many intermediate shades and variations, at $2 per dozen, when the selection is made by us,—or $3 per dozen for some of the choicest new sorts.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS. We can furnish this gorgeous flower to any extent, and of the most splendid varieties from 3 to $12 per dozen. The time of planting is fast approaching, and those who wish to ornament their grounds with this flower should send in their orders soon. The first of June is in season to plant them out. We can forward them safely in pots to any part of the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, May 13, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the most pleasant situations in the middle of the town of Pepperell—the farm of the late Rev. James Howe, containing 44 acres of first rate land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land, well watered and fenced, with a two story house and two barns, one 36 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the same, and all other convenient out buildings. There are a variety of fruit trees on the farm. *Terms easy.* For further particulars inquire of SETH NASON, on the premises, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. April 20.

POTTAWATTAMIE BEAN.

The subscribers are happy to inform their customers and friends that they have received a new and superb variety of early BUSH BEAN, of excellent flavor, and very prolific. It surpasses in beauty any variety now cultivated among us. The name of "Pottawattamie" has been given to it on account of its having been received from that tribe of Indians in Iowa, by whom it is cultivated. Price 37½ cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 17, 1844.

SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received the following choice Flower Seeds which they offer at 6 1-4 cents per package, except those marked otherwise.

Extra fine German Asters, 8 varieties.
Fine double Balsams (sorts.)
Extra fine do 12½ cents.
Cosmos bipinnatus 12 "
Campanula pulcherrima 12½ cents.
——— pyramidalis alba 12½ cents.
——— do. azurea 12½ cents.
Chinese Primrose 12½ cents.
Cleome Grandiflora 12½ cents.
Didiscus cerulea 12½ cents.
Erysimum Peroffskiana.
Geraniums, from superb flowers 33½ cents.
Lupinus pollyphyllus 12½ cents.
——— var alba 12½ cents
——— rivularis 12½ cents.
——— Crookshankii 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ cents.
——— odoratus 12½ cents.
Lophospermum Sinndem 12½ cents.
Mimulus Hudsonia 12½ cents.
——— cardinalis splendens 12½ cents.
Madagascar periwinkle 12½ cents.
Pentstemon Millerii 12½ cents.
——— hybridus 12½ "
——— gentianoides 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ "
Salpiglossis, fine sorts 12½ "
Schizanthus Hookerii 12½ "
——— obtusifolia.
——— new white.
——— humilus.
——— pinnata.
Portulacci Gilesii, 25 cents.
Phlox Drummondi 12½ "
Verbena, fine scarlet, and from other choice sorts 12½ cts.
——— aubletia.
——— urticifolia—With many other rare sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 19, 1844.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

WARREN'S GARDEN AND NURSERY,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON,

FLORAL SALOON AND SEED STORE,

No. 1 TREMONT TEMPLE, (late Tremont Theatre) BOSTON.

The proprietor of this establishment is now ready to receive and execute orders for Fruit; Ornamental Trees; Grape Vines; Shrubbery; Roses; Strawberry Plants, &c. in any quantity and of the most valuable kinds at short notice, properly packed and secured for transportation to any part of the United States or Provinces.

The catalogue for 1844 which has been prepared with scrupulous care, contain a list of the choicest sorts of Pears; Apples; Plums; Cherries; Peaches; Apricots and Nectarines; Grape Vines; Raspberries; Gooseberries; Strawberries; Currants; Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; Ornamental Trees; Herbaceous Plants; Roses; Green House Plants; Dahlias, &c.

A new feature has been added in the catalogue which renders it particular valuable for purchasers who are desirous of improving their orchards and grounds by planting only the most approved, superior and productive varieties. It is by columns and abbreviations, the meaning of which is explained under every different kind of fruit, so that a large number of the most important characters by which the different varieties are distinguished may be seen at a glance.

While the list of fruits may not be found so extensive as in some other catalogues, it contains every kind of value, and all new and improved varieties are added as soon as their qualities are tested. Nevertheless any variety that may be ordered can always be supplied, on as reasonable terms as are afforded any other nurseries.

The list of *DAHLIAS* comprises upwards of 300 of the choicest varieties of this gorgeous and splendid flower, most of them prize varieties. Dry roots ready for delivery early in the spring, and in pots from the middle of April to the 1st June.

STRAWBERRIES of the most productive and best varieties, for sale in any quantity. None but healthy and strong plants will be suffered to leave the nursery.

GRAFTS and *SCIONS* of most of the kinds named in the Catalogue can be obtained in their season.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, of all the rare and splendid kinds, always on hand at the Saloon, where visitors are respectfully invited to call.

GRAPE VINES; ASPARAGUS, and other roots constantly for sale.

Also, a great variety of choice *GARDEN* and *FLOWER SEEDS*, all of this year's growth, and warranted fresh, genuine and true to their names.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Books.

Gardening Implements; Flower Vases, &c. &c. The whole enumerated in a new descriptive Catalogue, which will be given *gratis* on application. All orders for trees will be delivered at one day's notice. Every tree and plant will be warranted by the subscriber, as to its distinctive character and goodness.

Boquets and cut flowers, can be obtained any day in the week at the saloon. Flowers furnished for decorations, at short notice. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrasts in Life.—A physician met me. "Would you like to see a curious picture of life?" said he.

"Of course: how far off?"

"Within sound of that music."

We turned out of Broadway, and in a few moments were at the foot of a rude and dirty staircase, leading up on the side of a wretched building, to a kind of temporary loft. The doctor opened a door, and we entered a dingy room, just long enough for a man to lay his length in. An old cobbler's bench without tools, a few scraps of old leather, and a man lying on some dirty straw in the corner, with a ragged quilt over him, were all the contents of the room. Yes, one thing more—a cent laid carefully on the window-sill.

"Have you taken the medicine?" asked the doctor.

"No, sir!"

"Why not?"

"It 's of no use, sir."

"How of no use?"

"Why, I do n't want it—I 'm sick of life, doctor. I did n't send for you."

Here the sick man turned his back to us with a groan of pain at the effort, and drew the dirty coverlet over his head. The doctor leaned over him and got hold of his pulse.

"Do n't trouble me, doctor," said he; "I hope I shall pop off before night. There 's no room for me in the world."

The doctor said something kind to him, and he went on speaking brokenly and with great difficulty, to something like the following effect—

"I could n't go to the almshouse, for I was told it was full. I can get no work, if I was ever so well. People do n't have their shoes mended now, I believe. I have no pleasure in life, at the best. There 's no comfort for me. I 'd rather die and be quiet. I was glad when I got sick."

He persisted in refusing the medicine, and the kind physician, who had been called in by one of the neighbors, gave some directions to a poor charwoman who lodged in the cellar below, and we left him. In three minutes more we were in gay Broadway, and the music was still playing most merrily in the balcony of the museum, and the fountain was still leaping joyously in the Park, surrounded by happy groups. Truly, there is here and there a contrast in the world we live in.—*New York Evangelist.*

The Parson and the Farmer.—An honest bluff farmer meeting the parson of the parish in a by-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him that he "was bettor fed than taught."

"Very true, indeed, sir," replied the farmer; "for *you teach* me, and *I feed* myself."—*Eng. pap.*

Wars of Napoleon.—The German historians, whose statistics are relied on with much confidence, estimate that in the wars of Napoleon, which were carried on eleven years, from 1802 to 1812, *five millions eight hundred thousand men* perished, being more than half a million annually. This calculation does not include a great number of premature deaths, caused by the accidents of war, by fright, despair, &c.

Government of Children.—We have no idea that every family of children can be governed with the same ease or to the same perfection. But whatever excuse some parents may have for defects which appear in their children, on account of nature, disposition, or the circumstances in which they are placed, we certainly cannot excuse those who *make no attempt* to govern them. We have often been pained when we have heard parents give commands to their children, and then allow them to be totally disregarded. We have seen this evil in ministers' families, as well as in others. Our thoughts have just been directed to a case of the kind with which we were once acquainted in the State of Maine.

We travelled a circuit on which lived a local minister, who was considered a very good man. He and his wife were very zealous in prayer and exhortation. But their family of boys were strangely neglected. Such dialogues as the following often took place.

"Ephraim, fetch in some wood," said the father.

"I do n't want to," replied the boy.

"Well, William, you go," said the father, turning to another son.

"I aint agoin' to—let Ben go," he replied.

"Well, Benjamin, you go, that 's a good boy."

"I shan't, father—you may go yourself," answered the dutiful son.

And the father would then fetch his own wood, without saying a word in reproof of their disobedience, unless it might be, "You 're very naughty boys."

We have seen these very boys, when a lady was approaching the house, actually set their dog upon her for sport, and no reproof was given them.

When the father and mother were kneeling at the family altar, and while engaged in animated appeals to the throne of grace, these boys would be quarrelling with each other, or chasing the dog round the room, or pinching the cat's tail.

If this was a solitary case, we would let it pass; but as something of the same kind of government, or lack of government, is often to be witnessed, we would ask such parents how it is possible for them, with all their profession of religion, to serve God, while they so utterly neglect the authority of him who commanded them to train up their children in the fear of God, and in the obedience to government. Children are to obey their parents, and parents are to see that they do.—*Olive Branch.*

EPIGRAM.

Why should all girls, a wit exclaimed,
Suprising *farmers* be?
Because they 're always studying
The art of *husband*-ry.

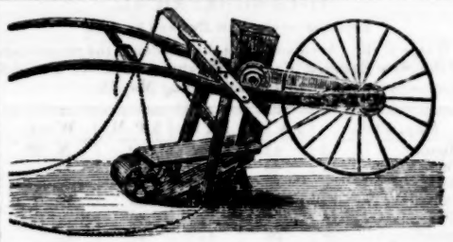
NITRATE OF SODA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

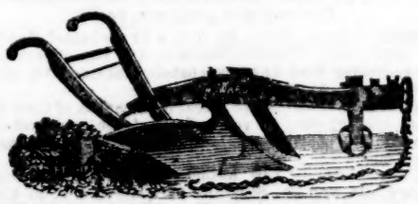
GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.
21 School Street.